

Free Press, BURLINGTON, VT.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1850.

The Constitutional Convention. THE DEMOCRACY 'UP A STUMP'

Immediately after the recent election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, (in which but a very small portion of the voters of Vermont participated) the Vermont Patriot and its co-laborers the Burlington Courier &c., &c., went into a series of extraordinary paroxysms of joy over what it called a "triumph" over "long-team, slaughter-house whiggery."

Nothing could exceed the vociferous exultation of these bogus organs of a bogus party! They hurraed, and screamed and yelled and went into ecstatic spasms over what they were pleased to speak of as a great popular manifestation of abhorrence for the Wino Patrie of Vermont! No ebullition of pure bogus was ever stronger! The Patriot was on stilts, and the Courier and Brandon Post got up a very feeble imitation of the "high blattin'" jollification of that extra-gas paper.

On the 6th of December the Patriot, after giving "results so far as ascertained," said:—"Democratic majority 49. The remaining 23 towns have all elected Long Team, and not more than half of them even have done so. Democratic majority will be reduced, only to 25, but cannot be overcome, GAGGED OUT, AND DIRTY GAGGED OUT."

This was very solemn and ominous, and the Patriot, being the only epiphany, had it all its own way! "Democratic" and "Free Democrats" were mixed up and confounded, by this trimming and ambitious "leaders" of democracy, in the lowest and most unimpeachable manner! I put down Hunt, of St. Albans, Esq., of Fairfield, Secretaries of Chester, and other respectable gentlemen, as not only "democrats" but "Free Democrats," Patriot, Eastman, Vilas & Co., Bogus, democrats, and all went on swimmingly! The "democratic" majority in the Convention would make less than fifty, the Patriot declared, and "long-team whiggery" was flatter than a sheet of zinc! On the 13th of December the Patriot adds to its returns, and says:—"To towns to be heard from—Democratic majority 50, 50."

Democratic majority so far 50! Great times in the Jerseys! Great is Bogus, and Barber, Vilas & Co. are its Prophets! Slaughter-house whiggery has caught it this time, it never did before. FIFTY democratic majority, squall out the deluded organs of Bogus!

On the 20th of December, the Patriot apparently subsides into that delightful state of self-complacency which is so favorable for growing "fat and juicy." It has reached the climax of "fat and juicy," and waxes hazy and selfish. It gives the result in all but seven towns, which shows a "democratic" majority of 47, and significantly says:—"The Delegates should bring the names of a few towns to the Convention, just at this time of Long Team attempts to look as down, we should not refuse to accept them, especially if they hold in advance."

Can a more elevated condition of self-complacency be conceived of! In view of the Herculean and triumphant labors of the Patriot to transfer "Democracy" to "Bogus," and to play the very devil with "long-team and slaughter-house whiggery," its happy propensities will condescend to receive a few hundred new subscribers, if in the present and tangible application they can pay in advance! The Patriot was certainly "some taking rye!" It was at the top of the barrel, and it was not only (in its own conceit) "some pumpkins," but pretty much every thing else in the Vegetable Kingdom! It felt at liberty to "snub" the "democracy" in an indirect and unobtrusive condition upon which the fold could be united. You all-knowers, suggests the Patriot, are good-looking, but you can't come in unless you pay in advance! Ah!

On the 27th of December, the Patriot figured up 110 "democrats" and 50 "long-team"—and evidently felt as happy as "a clam at high tide."

But, alas! for the vanity of bogus calculations! The Convention met on Wednesday of this week, and the Patriot's castle in the air fell to the ground! A "democratic" majority "as figured up by the Patriot" was held on Thursday evening last, and Levi B. Vilas, one of the "21 of May" operators, and a very prominent one, was nominated for President of the Convention. The "Patriot clique" pronounced Vilas the man, and he was thereupon, though not harmoniously, nominated.

The next morning (Wednesday) the Convention assembled, and M. FIELD of New France, a gentleman who has more substance than the entire Barber clique multiplied by ten, which he knows it or not, nominated Judge HUNT of St. Albans, for President pro-tem. Our friend THOMAS of West Fairlee, nominated VILAS—Judge Hunt was elected—and after appointing two additional democrats, Clarke, the Convention adjourned.

Yesterday, came in the election of a permanent President. Our readers will see the result in the letter of our correspondent this evening. Where were the Patriots' 140 democrats? That were specially commissioned to knock "long-team whiggery" into fits? LEVI B. VILAS received 101 votes, and after repeated and exulting trials, "running down" like a gentleman with the cholera, he declined in favor of Mr. BARTLETT, of Lyndon, a gentleman who, though somewhat linked-in with the Free-Democracy, is about as much sympathy with them as he has with trickery in general—and no more. Mr. BARTLETT, however, fared but little better than his "illustrious predecessor," and the Convention adjourned without effecting a choice!

ed that VILAS should be elected! To be sure, VILAS was a Cass and Butler, Polk and Dallas Texas Annexationist, but he wasn't half so bad as BOWN of Indiana, whom Giddings & Co. voted for, for Speaker of the House of Representatives, the other day! Let us rip up "long-team whiggery," said they? That is the chief business this Constitutional Convention has in hand, as we understand it!

—But it was no go! The Patriot's "FIFTY MAJORITY" was emphatically missing! Poor Bogus after all its labors and boasts finds itself only in a plurality, and the great Levi, Vilas, Mansfield operator has been obliged to decline!! Bogus "Free Democracy" is effectually defeated, in the Convention! We are informed that Barber was prominently active in the Caucus, Wednesday evening—So much so as to lead Mr. FIELD to hint that as a matter of reasonable precaution against a premature explosion, he should feel called on to puncture his balloon with a pin! But Barber's zeal, naturally enough, only made matters worse, and he has now nothing to do but to go home and sing "Mortality" over another failure!

—Oh, Bogus! — From Montpelier. It will be seen by the letter from our correspondent, that the Constitutional Convention was organized, yesterday, by the election of HENRY THOMAS BARTLETT, Jr., President, and CARLOS S. NOYES, of Hydepark, and H. E. STROUGHTON of Chester, Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

Mr. BARTLETT is an able and deservedly popular lawyer, and a gentleman. In politics he is a "democrat," with the least appreciable tinge of the modern monstrosity, known as "Free Democracy." His election is a clean triumph, and a clean rebuke of a faction that sought to make party differences a test in the Convention.

MESSRS. NOYES and STROUGHTON are both "old-line democrats"—the nominee of the "Free Democracy," Mr. SMITH of Weston, having too recently been a whig (oh, Mr. Smith! to be put in any practical use! —On the whole, "Free Democracy" can have our hat!

Special Correspondence of the Free Press. CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—3rd DAY. MONTPELIER, JAN. 9, 1850.

DEAR SIR: Upon the assembling of the Convention, this morning, Hon. LEVI B. HUNT, President pro-tem in the Chair, the rule of order, (the election of permanent officers) was suspended, and Mr. FIELD of St. Albans, had leave to introduce a resolution, directing the selection of some person, by the President, who should officiate as chaplain during the sitting of the Convention. Several amendments were proposed, such as "to invite the several clergymen of the town to officiate by rotation," &c. To invite the clergyman of the Convention, &c. To the last mentioned, Messrs. Butler of New Haven, VILAS, SMITH, and others had strong objections. They, the Clergymen of the Convention, were sent here for an entire different purpose. The proposition was rejected. Next in order by Mr. FIELD, to be the motion upon the table, to be made the order for two o'clock this afternoon was lost, when Mr. CLARK, of Fairlee, proposed to amend by inviting the entire presence of the delegates, at the house of prayer daily; this was lost; and after some good natured sparring, the matter was disposed of by the adoption of a resolution inviting the officiating Clergymen in Montpelier to open the Sessions daily, with prayer.

The Convention now returned to the matter of electing a president, when Mr. HUNT—who you are aware had hitherto been supported by a portion of all parties, by some under one pretence, and by others under another,—announced the withdrawal of his name from the caucus. He alluded to the time and money foolishly spent, the able character of other gentlemen nominated, and deprecated the fact that anything of a political character had found entrance to the Convention.

Upon this, Mr. BOWEN remarked that he was taken "some what back?" Mr. HUNT was his first and almost his only choice, and he should take the liberty again to put him in nomination, and should not consent to his withdrawing. The ground of conflict being again fairly open.

Judge BROWN moved to lay the resolution, providing for the election of a President, Secretary and Assistant Secretary, upon the table, and the Convention proceeded to take up the proposals of amendment to the constitution, and act thereupon. This motion was favored by the mover and Gov. CONROY, on the ground that this was not a political body, nor had they come here with any idea that political ends would here be sought. The convention was sufficiently organized for the transaction of all its business; and the Gov. (C) hoped no further time would be occupied in preliminaries.

MESSRS. VILAS and C. K. FIELD opposed the motion. Mr. V. deemed that less time would be occupied in balloting than in the discussion. Mr. FIELD asked if Gentlemen thought Mr. Hunt amply capable to perform the duties of President, why they had not voted for him? Mr. KELLOGG, of Benson, moved to lay the motion on the table, which motion being favored by Dr. HALE, of Brandon, and J. J. BEARDSLEY, of Westford, and opposed by Mr. ROBERTS of Townshend, was carried by a vote of 125 to 103.

Mr. BEARDSLEY introduced a resolution, to the effect that if no choice is effected upon the first or second ballot, the Convention suspend further balloting until otherwise ordered; but upon the suggestion of Mr. VILAS, he withdrew the resolution.

After this much of preliminary for the morning, the ballots being called for, were forwarded for the eighth time with the following result: Whole number of votes, 231. Necessary to a choice, 116. Of these: Thos. Bartlett, Jr., had 105. Carlos Coolidge, 77. Luther B. Hunt, 41. Horatio Needham, 2. Jonas Clarke, 2. L. B. Vilas, 1. Norman Williams, 1. Gov. Palmer, 1. C. K. Field, 1.

So there being no choice, the ballots were forwarded the ninth time: Whole number of votes 229. Necessary to a choice, 115. Mr. Bartlett had 109. " Coolidge, 60. " Hunt, 53. " Clarke, 1. " Vilas, 1. " Field, 1. " Williams, 1. " Cushman, 1. Dr. Hale, 2. Mr. WILLIAMS here introduced a resolution to suspend further balloting.—Laid on the table, and the tenth ballot was had without effecting a choice, as follows:—

Whole number, 234. Necessary to a choice, 118. Mr. Bartlett, had 114. " Hunt, 65. " Coolidge, 49. " Clarke, 1. " Vilas, 1. " Needham, 1. " Cushman, 1. " Hale, 2. Blank, 1.

Upon the 11th and last ballot, Hon. THOMAS BARTLETT, Jr., was duly elected; the votes were as follows: Whole number, 228. Necessary to a choice, 115. Mr. BARTLETT, had 110. " Hunt, 66. " Coolidge, 39. " Clarke, 1. " Vilas, 1. " Needham, 1.

and the declaration of the vote being made the Convention adjourned. AFTERNON. Upon the assembling of the Convention in the afternoon, Mr. BARTLETT was invited to the chair which he took after making appropriate remarks. The first business being the Election of Secretaries, Mr. NEEDHAM nominated LEUCIUS H. NOYES, who was voted in unanimously, &c. For Assistant Secretary, Dr. HALE nominated STEPHEN SMITH, and Mr. BEARDSLEY seconded it.

Mr. FIELD was sorry any one should choose a different course from reinstating the present officers and nominated HENRY E. STROUGHTON Esq. The nomination was seconded by Wm. HAYWARD, and the ballots being called for, the result was the choice of Mr. STROUGHTON.

Whole number of votes, 215. Mr. Stoughton had 118. " Smith, 92. " Norman Williams, 3. And H. W. Stoughton 1. The Convention being fairly organized, and apprehended much to the gratification of all concerned, Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the proposed amendments to the Constitution, with the present articles, which will be effected by their adoption, be read. The motion prevailed.

Mr. WILLIAMS then introduced sundry resolutions providing for the adoption of the entire amendments, and on motion of Mr. POMEROY, the Convention went into Committee of the whole for their consideration, Mr. POMEROY in the Chair.

With this, Mr. Editor, I leave you for today. You shall hear from me again tomorrow. Yours, COMMUNICATOR.

Constitutional Convention, Second Day. (Correspondence of the Free Press.) Montpelier, Jan. 3, 4 o'clock P. M. DEAR SIR: The Convention assembled this morning at 9 o'clock. The roll of the members, who had furnished credentials, having been called, several members were admitted to seats without producing credentials. The Secretary informed the Convention that Mr. Barber of Cambridge had presented credentials as the delegate elect from that town, signed by the first constable, and that Mr. Stowell had presented credentials, signed by one of the Selectmen as presiding officer of the meeting, showing that Mr. Stowell was duly elected. Both credentials were in the prescribed form. Mr. Beardsley introduced a resolution declaring Mr. Barber entitled to a seat as the delegate from Cambridge. After an hour or more spent in discussing the prima facie rights of the claimants, the resolution was adopted—yeas 131, nays 100. Mr. Carpenter, of Essex, introduced a resolution, providing for a Committee on Elections, consisting of five members; which was adopted. The rules of the last Convention (except the 9th rule) were adopted, until otherwise ordered, as the rules of this Convention.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for President. The first ballot resulted as follows: LEVI B. VILAS 101, CARLOS COOLIDGE 77, LUTHER B. HUNT 49, SCOTT BARTLETT 10, GEORGE ST. HUNT 37, STANLEY COOLIDGE 99, STANLEY 12. The Convention then adjourned. In the afternoon the committee on Elections were appointed, consisting of two whigs, two free soilers and one democrat, (old line) of course. The Convention then proceeded to ballot again for President. After three ballots, without any material variation in the result from the balloting in the forenoon, saying that Mr. Vilas had free, he declined, and nominated Mr. Bartlett, Free Democrat, of Lyndon. The balloting proceeded and after two more ballots, without effecting a choice, the Convention adjourned. The institution stood as follows: BARTLETT 106, COOLIDGE 87, HUNT 47, STANLEY 37, STANLEY 12. You will perceive that Mr. Vilas has been driven from the field, because he could not carry the strength of his party. The Free Democrats are not in the majority, and whether either whigs or old line democrats will aid in the election of Mr. Bartlett, who is a man of ability and firmness, will be known to-morrow.

Neither the whigs nor the old line democrats have endeavored in the matter, nor will they do so. They both insist that the organization should not be made political; but as the Free Soilers had made it so, and the men who they first nominated was objectionable to both whigs and true democrats, and to a portion of his own party, they were compelled to vote against him. Your friend, B. Y.

Special Correspondence of the Free Press. Constitutional Convention—Third Day. MONTPELIER, JAN. 5, 1850. DEAR SIR:—In Committee of the whole, yesterday, the first nine articles of proposed amendment were disposed of as follows: The 1st, relating to increase of representation, was, on motion of Mr. HUNT, laid on the table to be taken up hereafter. The 2nd, a provision against balloting after 12 o'clock at night, was also ordered to lie, on motion of Mr. KELLOGG. The 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th were recommended, without discussion. (These, you will notice, relate to election of County officers, exclusive of

Registers of Probate and Justices of the Peace.) The 7th, relating to justices, was favored by BUTLER of Stowe, and opposed by HATCH of Stafford, and recommended.

The 8th, relating to election of Registers, was favored by Messrs. TOWNSELY & FIELD and opposed by Messrs. HUNT, NEEDHAM & KELLOGG, on motion of Mr. NELSON of Bakersfield, the Committee voted its adoption non-expedit.

The 9th, providing that all these officers shall be elected by ballot, and hold their office one year, was laid on the table, and on motion of Mr. ADAMS, of Milton, the Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. FIELD introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of Sergt. at Arms—Door Keeper, and other officers of the Convention, which was adopted.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a resolution providing for a Committee on rules;—adopted. A motion to adjourn was lost, and Mr. HUNT moved a reconsideration of the vote, adopting Mr. Field's resolution mentioned in a paragraph above. Upon this, the Convention, by common consent, went into a discreditable confusion, equally participated in by all parties, and finally sought its own harmony by a vote to adjourn, which was secured by the casting vote of the President.

Saturday, Jan. 5th, A. M. The PRESIDENT announced the names of Mr. Butler of Stowe, Parker of Civeyart, and Marston of Montpelier, as Committee on rules. The resolution of Mr. Field was so modified as to invite the Sergeant at Arms to be in attendance, during the sitting of the Convention, and authorizing the President to appoint a Door keeper and other officers of the House; and adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to recommit the report of the Committee of the whole of yesterday. The motion was supported by the mover and Mr. BARTLETT, as opposed by Mr. HAYWARD, and agreed to.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. TRACY of Braintree, directing the appointment of a Committee on debaters—one from each County—and adopted.

Upon motion of Mr. SOULES, the Convention again went into Committee, for a reconsideration of the resolutions of Mr. Williams—Mr. HUNT in the Chair.

In Committee of the whole, nearly the entire day was consumed in a consideration of the first resolution—favoring the adoption of the first article of amendment, relating to an increase of representation. Mr. VILAS led the figures by offering brief objections to the amendment, and was followed by Mr. POMEROY, its principal advocate. He was heard at considerable length, and spoke with candor and force, and gave statistical information to prove the ground of his complaint, viz, inequality of representation. In this he was supported by Messrs. WHITNEY of Springfield, and BINGHAM of Charlotte.

Candid and earnest opposition was made by Messrs. BEFLER of Stowe, WILLARD of Barton, ADAM of Milton, FIELD of Newfane, BENSON of Lonsborough, and many others, on the ground that inequality of representation would exist in any case, for instance; twenty four hundred and ninety five inhabitants could have only one representative, while with an increase of ten they would be entitled to a second one. They claimed, also, that the people were already represented to much. If the object was to equalize representation, the proposal failed to reach it entirely;—it could only be obtained by districting the State.

Having been in session for several hours, from nine in the morning till three and a half P. M., with the exception of an hour for dining, and which time I am happy to inform you was, in my opinion, very pleasantly and profitably spent, the committee, without final action upon the resolution, rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. PARKER, of Coventry, the Convention adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday.

I take pleasure in stating that, to-day, the debate has assumed a sincere and earnest character, showing the members of the Convention to be more solutions for the truth than they were to try how many aggravating things might be said, as is too often the case, even in the higher bodies of Legislation.

Hastily yours, COMMUNICATOR. Montpelier, Jan. 7, 1850. DEAR SIR:—After prayer in Convention, this morning, by Rev. Mr. Munson, the President, pursuant to resolutions of Saturday, announced the following appointments:— HARRY RICHARDSON, Door Keeper, GEMALIE WASHBURN, GILBERT L. HATCH, FRANCIS R. RICKEK and ISAAC D. KILBOCK, Officers of the House. Stephen Smith, Windsor County, Eleazer Gorham, Windham " Geo. W. Grandy, Addison " Joel S. Bingham, Clarendon " Frank J. Eastman, Caledonia " Wm. L. Soule, Grand Isle " John L. Edwards, Orleans " Thos. McDaniel, Bennington " Galen Locke, Rutland " John W. Batchelder, Orange " N. A. Chase, Washington " S. S. Pike, Lamoille " Bradley Barlow, Franklin, " William Rich, Essex, " A Committee on Debates. On motion of Mr. SMITH of Weston, the Convention again went into Committee of the Whole, upon the resolutions of Mr. Williams, Mr. Smith in the Chair. Mr. ADAMS of Milton, moved that the committee report against the adoption of the first resolution of the series—that relating to the amendment providing for an increased representation. The discussion was opened by Mr. SEYMOUR of Middlebury, against the motion—or in favor of the amendment, planting himself upon the broad assertion that "one third the population of the State ruled the whole." The debate which followed was substantially a reiteration of that of Saturday,—in different form of course—and was continued in favor of the amendment by Messrs. TOWNSELY and POMEROY, and against it by GUNTON of Middlebury, TOWNSELY of Brattleboro, WHITNEY of Springfield, WILLIAMS of Woodstock, and WOODWARD of Bradford. Mr. HUNT, the Committee rose and the Convention adjourned.

In the afternoon, Mr. WILSON of Bakersfield introduced a resolution providing for evening sessions, which was rejected, and the session, in committee of the whole, being resumed and the consideration of the first article continued, Mr. POMEROY finished an argument of some length, the force and candor of which was conceded on all hands. Mr. BEARDSLEY opposed the amendment, and the committee, on the motion of Mr. Adams above-mentioned, voted to report it inexpedit, in their opinion that the amendment should be recommended. In Convention, the report being accepted, and the question of the passage of the resolution recommending the amendment being submitted, it was negatively decided; yeas 9, nays 218. Mr. WILSON moved to reconsider the vote upon the resolution; Mr. FIELD moved to lay the motion upon the table; both of which motions were lost by a strong vote.

On motion, the Convention again resolved itself into a committee of the whole.—Mr. Kellogg in the Chair,—and took up the consideration of the second resolution, providing for the adoption of the second proposal of amendment—that "no balloting for Town Representative shall be commenced after 12 o'clock," &c.; and there I leave them, and bid you a hasty adieu.

By my report, you will see that, thus far, little has been done except speech-making to-day. Yours, very truly, COMMUNICATOR.

Special Correspondence of the Free Press. CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. Montpelier, Jan. 8, 1850. DEAR SIR:—You will remember that with the close of my communication yesterday, I left the Convention in committee upon the second of the series of resolution offered by Mr. Williams— which provides for the adoption of the second article of amendment, limiting the time for balloting to 12 o'clock midnight, of the first Tuesday of September. Messrs. SARGENT and HILL of Craftsbury spoke in favor of the amendment; they claimed that there was great need of some limitation. Messrs. CLARK of Middletown, and CUSHMAN of Rochester opposed it strongly—the first on the ground that the proposal failed to reach the evil which it was designed to remove; the latter on the ground of a general dislike to meddling with the constitution. It was voted to report against the passage of the resolution, which report being made and accepted, the convention adjourned.

This morning, upon the question of the passage of the resolution, spirited remarks were pinged in favor of it, by Messrs. HUNT, PINGRY, HALE, COOLIDGE and VILAS. They urged the necessity of settling a question of long contention and dispute, decided in Town Meetings and Legislatures, sometimes one way and sometimes another. Mid-night elections should be avoided—they were pernicious both morally and politically, and all elections made after that time were rather a mis-representation than a representation of towns where such elections were made.

The resolution was opposed by Messrs. FIELD, STODDARD, KELLOGG, NEEDHAM, BOTTOM and CARPENTER. They assumed the position that the constitution should not be modified, unless there were absolute evils existing, which would be removed by the amendments proposed; and in the case before them, though they saw an evil arising from the want of a proper limit to the "first Tuesday of September," yet they could not perceive a remedy in the adoption of the amendment under consideration. The question was debated until noon, and being submitted for final action, and the yeas and nays demanded, it was decided in the negative;—yeas 112, nays 119. So the resolution was lost.

You see the vote is a close one; so was the debate. You will also notice another happy circumstance, viz: the debate was not a party one; nor was the vote. It is thought that a motion will be made to reconsider, but I propose no change in the vote will be effected.

After convening this afternoon, the Convention, on motion of Mr. HUNT, again went into committee upon the resolutions of Mr. Williams—Mr. DEANE of Cavendish in the chair—and took up the consideration of the third of the series of resolutions, adopting the article of amendment giving the election of a Circuit Judge to the County Court to the people.

Mr. BARTLETT opened the discussion with a truly cogent and powerful speech in its favor. This he said in full for three reasons:— 1st as a matter of principle, 2nd as a matter of policy and 3rd as a matter of right. He awarded to the people the capability of self-government to the fullest degree; and advocating this principle, he was not only willing, but perfectly confident in trusting them with their own county appointments. He argued that the business of the Legislature was the enactment of laws, and not the election of officers—especially the election of officers of the Counties. He was of opinion that the adoption of the amendment proposed would result in the election of better men to the various offices.

Mr. FIELD took the same ground with Mr. Bartlett, with reference to the duty and power of the Legislature; and said "he would never trust to agents what he could do himself."

Mr. ROBERTS of Townshend made brief remarks against the amendment. The same thing, or something very similar, had been submitted to each of the Constitutional Conventions in the last fourteen years, and occasionally to the Legislature, and had as often been rejected. He was of opinion that now, were this given to the people to vote upon, it would be rejected again.

Debate was here suspended by a motion to include in the consideration, all the articles of amendment, giving County appointment to the people, and a confusion of motions and proposals succeeded. The motion, however, prevailed, and while I write Mr. SMITH of Weston "has the floor, and is speaking, of course, in favor of the amendment."

I will add, as perhaps you may desire to know, that those voting for a representation according to number of inhabitants, yesterday, were Messrs. ATKINSON of Newbury, BLANCHARD of Pownal, HUNT of St. Albans, POMEROY of Burlington, SEYMOUR of Middlebury, TOWNSELY of Brattleboro, WHITNEY of Springfield, WILLIAMS of Woodstock, and WOODWARD of Bradford. Hastily, I am your

COMMUNICATOR. Thirty-first Congress. FIRST SESSION. The two Houses met on Thursday, after the holidays, and again on Friday, and adjourned over till Monday (yesterday). No business of consequence has yet been done. On Thursday, in the Senate, Mr. Atchison presented the Resolutions of the Legislature of Missouri instructing their Senators to oppose the adoption of the principle of the Wilmot Proviso. Mr. Benton made a forcible speech, from which we extract as follows:— Mr. Benton said, this is the proper time for me to say what I believe to be the fact, that these Resolutions do not represent the sentiments of the people of Missouri. They are a law-shedding and a union-breaking people, and have no idea of entering into a combination to resist or intimidate the legislation of Congress. The General Assembly has mistaken the sentiments of the State in adopting these Resolutions; and many members who voted for them, and the Governor who signed them, has shuddered and repudiated them. I do not intend to discuss these Resolutions at this time. That discussion is no part of my present object. I speak of the pledge which they contain, and call it a mistake, and say that whatever may be the views of opponents, in the history of relations, An- Austria, on the subject of extension of Slavery to the Territories, they have no idea of resisting any act of Congress on the subject. They abide the law when it comes, be it what it may, subject to the decision of the ballot box and the Judiciary. I concur with the people of Missouri in this view of their duty, and believe it to be the only course consistent with order, and the intention of our Constitution; and the only one which can save this Union from the fate of all the Confederacies that have since been formed, and disappeared, in the history of relations. An- Austria, and the people of Missouri, who have no idea of resisting any act of Congress on the subject. 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